









FIVE O'CLOCK TEA.

"Tennis," says Miss Mary Jones, aged 40 and without blemish, "enlarges the feet, burns the face and browns the hands. Dear, no! I never play that ridiculous game."

If the Fall Mail Gazette continues its expense, it will not be nice to initiate the "English, you know." English aristocracy stock will soon sell considerably below par, it is feared.

It is at Newport that the ladies dress for a simple walk as if they were going to a reception at which ice cream and cakes were to be served. They are off on the eternal fitness of things.

Young ladies who are "taking lessons on the violin" ought to discontinue practice when they leave home. This, at least is the opinion of hundreds of people out of town in the hopes of escaping the nuisance.

Mothers who apparently like to go to extremes in fashion, now have their little daughters' Christian names embroidered on the front of their white dresses. These same mothers wear strings outside their gloves.

It is not every lady at the summer resorts who has a dainty work basket with "Memento," "Cannes" or "Paris" inscribed thereon in embroidered letters, who has been about "Goodness no; you can buy 'em on Sixth avenue."

An alleged improvement on the once fashionable cuckoo clock is one in which the apparent instead of the cuckoo when the clock strikes and "toots" quite naturally. His daylight appearance, however, is not quite natural.

Corn dishes, newly imported, and which, by the way, come ahead of the corn, are in the shape of two husk leaves crossed to form the dish, and colored quite naturally for corn. These dishes are quoted among the "novelties of the season."

Necklaces of amber beads have come into fashion for young ladies. In old times these beads were exclusively worn by ladies to keep them from leaving the croup, but perhaps the demurettes now adopt them to avoid being struck by lightning.

Some Newport coquettes now wear a bunch of ribbon on their many braided tresses instead of the usual bunch of artificial flowers. Anything so odd as to be different from the other cottage set, you know, yet a bunch of corn or asparagus tops would be just as appropriate.

As might have been expected, those coaching sunshades, on which are horsehoes, whiffletrees, and bits, did not "take" among those for whom intended, and have fallen into the possession of those to whom coaching and coaching people are absolutely unknown.

Fresh ideas must have developed in the minds of the fashionable modistes, for ladies' suits, tailor-made and otherwise, become more and more beautiful and stylish as the season advances. It is nearer the truth now than ever to say American ladies are the best dressed in the world.

Little girls in bustles are a comical if not a sad sight, and sustain the opinion so many old people have that there are no girls any more; that they are ladies before a wider range has been reached. A little girl in a bustle is almost as mirth-provoking as a stout woman in a bathing suit.

An invasion at Newport is the appearance of the footman and coachman on milady's carriage wearing high white hats a la coaching club. The "distinction with a difference" is that these and Thome hats have a wider brim than is used on similar hats worn by gentlemen of a higher station.

Leghorn hats, without any trimming, and fastened to the head by a tulle scarf going around the crown and back of the head to go around the neck and tie in front, is the fashionable head-gear for Newport ladies in the morning. "Limb trumpet," says what the young ladies of Boston call it.

There is a good of seemingly large proportions at the expense of a well-known Episcopal clergyman who, a Sunday or two ago, in the midst of his sermon, pulled out a pocket watch, a handkerchief, from beneath his gown and wiped his face. It doesn't take much to make people laugh now-a-days.

The extremity, if not the absurdity, in fashion has been reached in some of the newest garden hats seen in the country this season. They are trimmed with tiny cucumbers, currants, pumpkins, radishes, and other vegetable-like in their proportions. No wonder some of the girls of the period boast that they create a sensation wherever they go.

Fans are as varied in shape, styles, patterns, forms and materials as ever, and the collector ought not to delight in the feminine heart and over heated body. Some of the daintiest are of white mail with ribbon inserted to look like embroidery, and in half-moon shape, and some as pretty as any of thinnest sandal wood inlaid with brilliants.

It is difficult to induce the young ladies at the mountain resorts who have made and kept pretty fast to wear the Alpine shoes for tramping. They are said, while comfortable, to swell the feet "dreadfully," and make "one's leg look as big as a gun." Good-looking girls, however, and holiday times does our pride govern and influence even our extremities.

LEIVISON'S B. PEN.

Has no Superior. Sold only by

LEIVISON & BLITHE STATIONERY CO.

MONEY.

Efforts to Bull Vanderbilt and Grangers and Bear Good Stocks.

By Special July 21.—There has been a struggle in the market today represented by the efforts to bull Vanderbilt and Grangers and to bear Good Stocks. Each party has been successful at intervals, and the day closed without a decisive victory for either. There is no doubt but that the market would have advanced today, but for the break in U. S. P. This indicates that the people are not so much in the mood for a reaction, and that their general plan is unchanged. The Union Pacific has had a decline of six points in ten days, enough, we think, to justify some advance, with favorable conditions in the general market.

Wall Street. N. Y., July 21.—The stock market has been quiet and irregular this morning. At the opening Western Union, Jersey Central, Louisville and Nashville and Oregon Transcontinental were 1/4 to 1/2 per cent higher, and the rest of the active list 1/4 to 1/2 per cent lower. This was followed by a further decline, led by Lake Shore, and then a rally of 1/4 to 1 per cent, which was general, but which was not the weak stock on the list, selling down 1/4 per cent, a fraction of which was later recovered. The market was more prominent for its strength. At 11 o'clock the market was weak and not far from the opening prices.

New York, July 21.—New-Money easy at 1 per cent, but silver 1 1/2%. The stock market became active and strong after 11 o'clock, the advance ranging from 1/4 to 1/2 per cent, again led by Lake Shore. In the rally the highest price was reached. The advance was checked about 11:30, and a fractional decline set in which in turn was checked, shortly before 1 o'clock. Union Pacific was heavy after 11 o'clock, declining 1/4 per cent, and then rallied to close at 10 1/2%. At noon the market was active and strong; it was 10 1/2% at 1:00; 10 1/4% at 1:30; 10 1/2% at 2:00; 10 1/4% at 2:30; 10 1/2% at 3:00; 10 1/4% at 3:30; 10 1/2% at 4:00; 10 1/4% at 4:30; 10 1/2% at 5:00.

New York, July 21.—The total exports of products at this port during the past week were valued at \$1,153,000.

New York, July 21.—The stock market was steady at 2:15 and 3 p. m. was steady until late in the day, when it was checked, and then rallied, however, for small fractions. The market closed, however, barely steady for some stocks and heavy for others.

Boston, July 21.—Mexico 7 1/2%; scrip 7%; common 7 1/4%.

London, July 21.—Consols opened at 92 1/2 for both months and the account and was continued steady at the same figure up to this hour.

N. Y. Consols closed at 92 1/2 for both months.

Consolidated—121 cars export wheat, 27 cars export corn, 12 cars export oats, 12 cars export barley. By mail—4,450 bushels of corn, 1,450 bushels of wheat, 1,450 bushels of oats, 1,450 bushels of barley.

U. S. BONDS.			
When due.	Interest.	Rate.	Ask.
1900	4 1/2%	100	100 1/2
1901	4 1/2%	100	100 1/2
1902	4 1/2%	100	100 1/2
1903	4 1/2%	100	100 1/2
1904	4 1/2%	100	100 1/2
1905	4 1/2%	100	100 1/2
1906	4 1/2%	100	100 1/2
1907	4 1/2%	100	100 1/2
1908	4 1/2%	100	100 1/2
1909	4 1/2%	100	100 1/2
1910	4 1/2%	100	100 1/2
1911	4 1/2%	100	100 1/2
1912	4 1/2%	100	100 1/2
1913	4 1/2%	100	100 1/2
1914	4 1/2%	100	100 1/2
1915	4 1/2%	100	100 1/2
1916	4 1/2%	100	100 1/2
1917	4 1/2%	100	100 1/2
1918	4 1/2%	100	100 1/2
1919	4 1/2%	100	100 1/2
1920	4 1/2%	100	100 1/2
1921	4 1/2%	100	100 1/2
1922	4 1/2%	100	100 1/2
1923	4 1/2%	100	100 1/2
1924	4 1/2%	100	100 1/2
1925	4 1/2%	100	100 1/2
1926	4 1/2%	100	100 1/2
1927	4 1/2%	100	100 1/2
1928	4 1/2%	100	100 1/2
1929	4 1/2%	100	100 1/2
1930	4 1/2%	100	100 1/2
1931	4 1/2%	100	100 1/2
1932	4 1/2%	100	100 1/2
1933	4 1/2%	100	100 1/2
1934	4 1/2%	100	100 1/2
1935	4 1/2%	100	100 1/2
1936	4 1/2%	100	100 1/2
1937	4 1/2%	100	100 1/2
1938	4 1/2%	100	100 1/2
1939	4 1/2%	100	100 1/2
1940	4 1/2%	100	100 1/2
1941	4 1/2%	100	100 1/2
1942	4 1/2%	100	100 1/2
1943	4 1/2%	100	100 1/2
1944	4 1/2%	100	100 1/2
1945	4 1/2%	100	100 1/2
1946	4 1/2%	100	100 1/2
1947	4 1/2%	100	100 1/2
1948	4 1/2%	100	100 1/2
1949	4 1/2%	100	100 1/2
1950	4 1/2%	100	100 1/2
1951	4 1/2%	100	100 1/2
1952	4 1/2%	100	100 1/2
1953	4 1/2%	100	100 1/2
1954	4 1/2%	100	100 1/2
1955	4 1/2%	100	100 1/2
1956	4 1/2%	100	100 1/2
1957	4 1/2%	100	100 1/2
1958	4 1/2%	100	100 1/2
1959	4 1/2%	100	100 1/2
1960	4 1/2%	100	100 1/2
1961	4 1/2%	100	100 1/2
1962	4 1/2%	100	100 1/2
1963	4 1/2%	100	100 1/2
1964	4 1/2%	100	100 1/2
1965	4 1/2%	100	100 1/2
1966	4 1/2%	100	100 1/2
1967	4 1/2%	100	100 1/2
1968	4 1/2%	100	100 1/2
1969	4 1/2%	100	100 1/2
1970	4 1/2%	100	100 1/2
1971	4 1/2%	100	100 1/2
1972	4 1/2%	100	100 1/2
1973	4 1/2%	100	100 1/2
1974	4 1/2%	100	100 1/2
1975	4 1/2%	100	100 1/2
1976	4 1/2%	100	100 1/2
1977	4 1/2%	100	100 1/2
1978	4 1/2%	100	100 1/2
1979	4 1/2%	100	100 1/2
1980	4 1/2%	100	100 1/2
1981	4 1/2%	100	100 1/2
1982	4 1/2%	100	100 1/2
1983	4 1/2%	100	100 1/2
1984	4 1/2%	100	100 1/2
1985	4 1/2%	100	100 1/2
1986	4 1/2%	100	100 1/2
1987	4 1/2%	100	100 1/2
1988	4 1/2%	100	100 1/2
1989	4 1/2%	100	100 1/2
1990	4 1/2%	100	100 1/2
1991	4 1/2%	100	100 1/2
1992	4 1/2%	100	100 1/2
1993	4 1/2%	100	100 1/2
1994	4 1/2%	100	100 1/2
1995	4 1/2%	100	100 1/2
1996	4 1/2%	100	100 1/2
1997	4 1/2%	100	100 1/2
1998	4 1/2%	100	100 1/2
1999	4 1/2%	100	100 1/2
2000	4 1/2%	100	100 1/2

City 4's sterling 10-26	1902	May & Nov.	102	102 1/2
City 4's sterling 10-26	1903	Jan. & July	100	100 1/2
City 4's sterling 10-26	1904	June & Dec.	104	104 1/2
City 4's sterling 10-26	1905	Jan. & July	105 1/2	106
City 4's currency 10-26	1906	Feb.	116	116 1/2
City 4's currency 10-26	1907	Feb.	116	116 1/2
City 4's sterling 10-26	1908	June & Dec.	115 1/2	116 1/2
City 4's water 10-26	1907	June & Dec.	110 1/2	111 1/2
City 4's water 10-26	1908	Jan. & Dec.	110 1/2	111 1/2
City 4's water 10-26	1909	April & Oct.	121	122 1/2
City 4's bridge approach 10-26	1909	June & Dec.	109 1/2	110 1/2
County 4's gold 10-26	1906	Jan. & July	111	112
County Park 10-26	1906	April & Oct.	111	112
*Warrant to sell.				
Barren				6,620 00
Barren				565 19















## CLUBB RULE

The Wiggins Ferry Company in an Uncomfortable Position.

**It Must Fight the Bridge Company or Accept a Reduced Percentage—Heavy Fixed Charges and No Increase of Revenue—Unable to Reach an Agreement.**

There are probably more reasons than one for the departure of Mr. Samuel Chubb of East St. Louis for the East. Mr. Chubb has undoubtedly been subjected to a considerable inconvenience during the week past by unfeeling attempts on the part of railroad men, shippers and the Post-Dispatch to persuade him to reduce his switching tariff on the east side. It was thought that this was the only reason for Mr. Chubb's departure. This morning it appears that the wrath which Mr. Chubb sought to avoid was not only that of the East St. Louis establishments, but of the stockholders of the Wiggins Ferry Company. Mr. Chubb, to all appearances, put his foot in it to a greater depth when he leased the Madison County Ferry than when he subsequently doubled the switching charges on the East side. Prior to the lease the Madison County Ferry, the Wiggins Ferry and the Bridge and Tunnel Company were pooled on a business basis, and the Wiggins Company and the Bridge Company shared their passenger earnings. Or rather, as they themselves expressed it, a certain percentage of business was agreed on between the three, and if either of them found that it was running over its percentage it refused to receive freight until it had been evened up, or else at the end of the month it settled up in cash for the excess business it had done. Under this arrangement the Madison County Ferry Co. received 15 per cent. of all the business and the Wiggins Company divided up the balance with the Bridge Company. The Madison County Ferry to 70 per cent. for the bridge. In other words the Wiggins Company received 55 per cent. and the Bridge Company 15 per cent. of the total. When the Wiggins Company leased the Madison County Ferry a reapportionment of percentages was found necessary and

Mr. Chubb and Mr. Tausig set to work to figure out the percentage of the two companies should be. Now, to a man up a tree it would seem natural that the Wiggins Ferry Company, having leased the bridge, should receive the percentages allotted to the two companies, or 55 per cent. of the total business and receipts. Mr. Tausig, however, has been of opinion, and when one day last week he and Mr. Chubb had a conference it is standard of the Wiggins Ferry Company to consider any division which did not allow the Bridge Company 70 per cent. Mr. Tausig also insisted that no agreement on passenger business should thereafter include the receipts from trains. The latter demand was acceded to by Mr. Chubb. Mr. Chubb was inclined to raise some objections. According to the proposition of Mr. Tausig, the Bridge Company also leased the Madison County Ferry, which would be the Wiggins Company, which bore all the expense. Mr. Chubb, however, wanted the Madison County Ferry to be shut it down almost if not quite altogether, and divert the business directly to his own company, thus reducing expenses and increasing business and receipts. The proposition of Mr. Tausig, however, was to let the Madison County Ferry, and should gain 4 per cent. to the pool. Mr. Chubb, however, should put 8 per cent. more in his pocket. Mr. Chubb was in other words, to give Mr. Tausig 8 per cent. more, or \$37,500 annually for the conference, it is said, was not altogether agreeable to Mr. Chubb's Sunday night no agreement had been reached. Now the stockholders of the Wiggins Ferry Company have two propositions before them. Either they must pay \$37,500 fixed charges on a property that earned any money, or they must agree to make money on 55 per cent. of the business of the property and the switching business of the East side, which is a business that is now nearly idle; or they must enter into war with the Bridge Company, and face the chances of being swamped, as they came very near being at the time the company had no fixed charges to pay, and by passing its dividends was enabled to tide itself over. Now it has been found that the Madison County Ferry, the Illinois and St. Louis Railway, and the Venice and Carondelet Railroad and its chances of passing through a winter, are reduced to 50 per cent. of the result of Chubb's rule. The Wiggins Ferry Company is making money at the rate of 15 per cent. a year. It certainly had nothing to complain of there. Mr. Chubb, however, had an idea that he ought to control things as the Wiggins Company did when the bridge was built. The result is that Mr. Chubb now finds himself in the same hole, and the probability is very much against his intention of making any profit on last Wiggins stock he recently bought at \$10 a share.

## ST. PAUL RATES RESTORED.

**A Bad Accident—Meeting of the Western Association of the G. F. A's.**  
Yesterday afternoon between J. H. Best, G. P. A. of the St. Louis, Keokuk and Chandler, who is in this city, and Francis Northwester, who is in the city, looking to a settlement of the differences between those two lines on passenger travel to the Northern waterway places. All replies to Mr. Best's messages are of an amicable character, and by 3 o'clock this afternoon an agreement will be arrived at whereby rates will be restored to-morrow morning. To justify this statement the fact is given that Mr. Best returns to his headquarters in Keokuk on to-morrow.

A telegram was received by Mr. Knight, general freight agent of the Wabash, from his brother, R. Knight, dated Keokuk, N. Y., saying that the daughter of S. H. Wines, a well-known resident at 10 o'clock yesterday morning, and died last night. The bereaved father is Dr. Wines, of Keokuk, Ill., the family being on a visit in the East.

## A MIDNIGHT TRAGEDY.

**Thomas Murphy Murdered in the Streets of New York.**  
New York, July 21.—Two police officers, shortly after midnight, came upon a man rolling in his blood on Fourth avenue. Picking him up they found a gaping wound in his throat through which his blood was rapidly oozing. The police took him to the station house where the man died of death. Almost with last breath he said that he was Thomas Murphy, 38 years old, an accused murderer. Thomas Murphy, or being the murderer, he had struck his down with a pitcher smashing it over his head in a quarrel at midnight near the spot where the officers found him. Murphy was arrested later on and arraigned in court this morning.

## TENNESSEE'S SILVER.

**The Recent Discoveries of Silver Ore in Polk County.**  
By Telegraph to the Post-Dispatch.  
CHATTANOOGA, TENN., July 21.—The most extraordinary assays have been made by the Smithsonian Institute at Washington of a score or more of specimens of silver ore recently discovered in Polk county, Tenn., about thirty miles from Chattanooga. The assays average \$200 to the ton. It is said the vein extends through thousands of acres. The report has created great excitement.

**Grand Lodge Meeting.**  
The Grand Lodge of Masons, Italian Order of Deutsches, convened in its semi-annual session at Tremé's Hall, Ninth and Market streets, at 9 o'clock this morning. There was but little business of importance before the Grand Lodge at this meeting. Officers are elected annually, which was taken place at the January meeting. The report shows that about \$10,000 have been received from the lodges, and \$15,000 in debts last six months there has been an increase.

## WAGE-WORKERS.

Notes at Home and Abroad.

**A Week's Gleanings of Industrial Matters of Interest to Employers and the Employed.**

The German editors who witnessed the operation of the "iron shoe-maker" at a recent exposition in Europe said it would, if generally introduced, displace 500,000 of the 800,000 shoemakers in that continent.

One of the clearest thinkers and writers, in speaking of the high proficiency of American labor, says, with truth: "The cutting down process (in wages) cannot make American markets consume more product. Our labor, assisted by machinery, can be advanced in price and still be able to underbid European labor in any of the neutral markets of the world."

The prominent characteristics of American industrial life are set down as follows: (1) Great productivity of labor in general; (2) universal application of machinery; (3) profuseness of production, necessitating a universal outlet for the product.

The journeymen tailors of Boston, who have been on a six months strike, won last week. All non-unionists were discharged.

The abundance of idle labor in the Western cities and towns is a fact which is well known to the trades-unionists of New Haven have resolved to boycott all dry goods houses that do not conform to the rule for an early closing.

Unionists are "up in arms" over the decision of the Secretary of the Postmaster General to contract for stone-work to convert labor contractors as follows:

The men who have left the deepest marks in the age in the realm of labor were Jews—Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels. Their teachings have been the basis of the labor movement in Europe and America.

The Chinese cigar-makers threaten to seize the Pacific coast all railroad shops belonging to keep away.

Two thousand Chicago brickmakers are on a strike against a reduction of 50 cents per day.

One thousand men in New York has established a nine-hour day except the painters.

The bakers of several Eastern cities are organizing a union to demand a nine-hour day and are paid \$4 to \$5 per week.

A root and branch strike is being organized in the coal mines of Pennsylvania.

The National Convention of the Texas Knights of Labor was held in Austin, Texas, last week.

The Knights of Labor of the United States will meet in St. Louis, Mo., on the 25th inst.

The Knights of Labor of the United States will meet in St. Louis, Mo., on the 25th inst.

The Knights of Labor of the United States will meet in St. Louis, Mo., on the 25th inst.

The Knights of Labor of the United States will meet in St. Louis, Mo., on the 25th inst.

The Knights of Labor of the United States will meet in St. Louis, Mo., on the 25th inst.

The Knights of Labor of the United States will meet in St. Louis, Mo., on the 25th inst.

The Knights of Labor of the United States will meet in St. Louis, Mo., on the 25th inst.

## WAGE-WORKERS.

Notes at Home and Abroad.

**A Week's Gleanings of Industrial Matters of Interest to Employers and the Employed.**

The German editors who witnessed the operation of the "iron shoe-maker" at a recent exposition in Europe said it would, if generally introduced, displace 500,000 of the 800,000 shoemakers in that continent.

One of the clearest thinkers and writers, in speaking of the high proficiency of American labor, says, with truth: "The cutting down process (in wages) cannot make American markets consume more product. Our labor, assisted by machinery, can be advanced in price and still be able to underbid European labor in any of the neutral markets of the world."

The prominent characteristics of American industrial life are set down as follows: (1) Great productivity of labor in general; (2) universal application of machinery; (3) profuseness of production, necessitating a universal outlet for the product.

The journeymen tailors of Boston, who have been on a six months strike, won last week. All non-unionists were discharged.

The abundance of idle labor in the Western cities and towns is a fact which is well known to the trades-unionists of New Haven have resolved to boycott all dry goods houses that do not conform to the rule for an early closing.

Unionists are "up in arms" over the decision of the Secretary of the Postmaster General to contract for stone-work to convert labor contractors as follows:

The men who have left the deepest marks in the age in the realm of labor were Jews—Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels. Their teachings have been the basis of the labor movement in Europe and America.

The Chinese cigar-makers threaten to seize the Pacific coast all railroad shops belonging to keep away.

Two thousand Chicago brickmakers are on a strike against a reduction of 50 cents per day.

One thousand men in New York has established a nine-hour day except the painters.

The bakers of several Eastern cities are organizing a union to demand a nine-hour day and are paid \$4 to \$5 per week.

A root and branch strike is being organized in the coal mines of Pennsylvania.

The National Convention of the Texas Knights of Labor was held in Austin, Texas, last week.

The Knights of Labor of the United States will meet in St. Louis, Mo., on the 25th inst.

The Knights of Labor of the United States will meet in St. Louis, Mo., on the 25th inst.

The Knights of Labor of the United States will meet in St. Louis, Mo., on the 25th inst.

The Knights of Labor of the United States will meet in St. Louis, Mo., on the 25th inst.

The Knights of Labor of the United States will meet in St. Louis, Mo., on the 25th inst.

The Knights of Labor of the United States will meet in St. Louis, Mo., on the 25th inst.

The Knights of Labor of the United States will meet in St. Louis, Mo., on the 25th inst.

## WAGE-WORKERS.

Notes at Home and Abroad.

**A Week's Gleanings of Industrial Matters of Interest to Employers and the Employed.**

The German editors who witnessed the operation of the "iron shoe-maker" at a recent exposition in Europe said it would, if generally introduced, displace 500,000 of the 800,000 shoemakers in that continent.

One of the clearest thinkers and writers, in speaking of the high proficiency of American labor, says, with truth: "The cutting down process (in wages) cannot make American markets consume more product. Our labor, assisted by machinery, can be advanced in price and still be able to underbid European labor in any of the neutral markets of the world."

The prominent characteristics of American industrial life are set down as follows: (1) Great productivity of labor in general; (2) universal application of machinery; (3) profuseness of production, necessitating a universal outlet for the product.

The journeymen tailors of Boston, who have been on a six months strike, won last week. All non-unionists were discharged.

The abundance of idle labor in the Western cities and towns is a fact which is well known to the trades-unionists of New Haven have resolved to boycott all dry goods houses that do not conform to the rule for an early closing.

Unionists are "up in arms" over the decision of the Secretary of the Postmaster General to contract for stone-work to convert labor contractors as follows:

The men who have left the deepest marks in the age in the realm of labor were Jews—Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels. Their teachings have been the basis of the labor movement in Europe and America.

The Chinese cigar-makers threaten to seize the Pacific coast all railroad shops belonging to keep away.

Two thousand Chicago brickmakers are on a strike against a reduction of 50 cents per day.

One thousand men in New York has established a nine-hour day except the painters.

The bakers of several Eastern cities are organizing a union to demand a nine-hour day and are paid \$4 to \$5 per week.

A root and branch strike is being organized in the coal mines of Pennsylvania.

The National Convention of the Texas Knights of Labor was held in Austin, Texas, last week.

The Knights of Labor of the United States will meet in St. Louis, Mo., on the 25th inst.

The Knights of Labor of the United States will meet in St. Louis, Mo., on the 25th inst.

The Knights of Labor of the United States will meet in St. Louis, Mo., on the 25th inst.

The Knights of Labor of the United States will meet in St. Louis, Mo., on the 25th inst.

The Knights of Labor of the United States will meet in St. Louis, Mo., on the 25th inst.

The Knights of Labor of the United States will meet in St. Louis, Mo., on the 25th inst.

The Knights of Labor of the United States will meet in St. Louis, Mo., on the 25th inst.

## WAGE-WORKERS.

Notes at Home and Abroad.

**A Week's Gleanings of Industrial Matters of Interest to Employers and the Employed.**

The German editors who witnessed the operation of the "iron shoe-maker" at a recent exposition in Europe said it would, if generally introduced, displace 500,000 of the 800,000 shoemakers in that continent.

One of the clearest thinkers and writers, in speaking of the high proficiency of American labor, says, with truth: "The cutting down process (in wages) cannot make American markets consume more product. Our labor, assisted by machinery, can be advanced in price and still be able to underbid European labor in any of the neutral markets of the world."

The prominent characteristics of American industrial life are set down as follows: (1) Great productivity of labor in general; (2) universal application of machinery; (3) profuseness of production, necessitating a universal outlet for the product.

The journeymen tailors of Boston, who have been on a six months strike, won last week. All non-unionists were discharged.

The abundance of idle labor in the Western cities and towns is a fact which is well known to the trades-unionists of New Haven have resolved to boycott all dry goods houses that do not conform to the rule for an early closing.

Unionists are "up in arms" over the decision of the Secretary of the Postmaster General to contract for stone-work to convert labor contractors as follows:

The men who have left the deepest marks in the age in the realm of labor were Jews—Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels. Their teachings have been the basis of the labor movement in Europe and America.

The Chinese cigar-makers threaten to seize the Pacific coast all railroad shops belonging to keep away.

Two thousand Chicago brickmakers are on a strike against a reduction of 50 cents per day.

One thousand men in New York has established a nine-hour day except the painters.

The bakers of several Eastern cities are organizing a union to demand a nine-hour day and are paid \$4 to \$5 per week.

A root and branch strike is being organized in the coal mines of Pennsylvania.

The National Convention of the Texas Knights of Labor was held in Austin, Texas, last week.

The Knights of Labor of the United States will meet in St. Louis, Mo., on the 25th inst.

The Knights of Labor of the United States will meet in St. Louis, Mo., on the 25th inst.

The Knights of Labor of the United States will meet in St. Louis, Mo., on the 25th inst.

The Knights of Labor of the United States will meet in St. Louis, Mo., on the 25th inst.

The Knights of Labor of the United States will meet in St. Louis, Mo., on the 25th inst.

The Knights of Labor of the United States will meet in St. Louis, Mo., on the 25th inst.

The Knights of Labor of the United States will meet in St. Louis, Mo., on the 25th inst.

## WAGE-WORKERS.

Notes at Home and Abroad.

**A Week's Gleanings of Industrial Matters of Interest to Employers and the Employed.**

The German editors who witnessed the operation of the "iron shoe-maker" at a recent exposition in Europe said it would, if generally introduced, displace 500,000 of the 800,000 shoemakers in that continent.

One of the clearest thinkers and writers, in speaking of the high proficiency of American labor, says, with truth: "The cutting down process (in wages) cannot make American markets consume more product. Our labor, assisted by machinery, can be advanced in price and still be able to underbid European labor in any of the neutral markets of the world."

The prominent characteristics of American industrial life are set down as follows: (1) Great productivity of labor in general; (2) universal application of machinery; (3) profuseness of production, necessitating a universal outlet for the product.

The journeymen tailors of Boston, who have been on a six months strike, won last week. All non-unionists were discharged.

The abundance of idle labor in the Western cities and towns is a fact which is well known to the trades-unionists of New Haven have resolved to boycott all dry goods houses that do not conform to the rule for an early closing.

Unionists are "up in arms" over the decision of the Secretary of the Postmaster General to contract for stone-work to convert labor contractors as follows:

The men who have left the deepest marks in the age in the realm of labor were Jews—Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels. Their teachings have been the basis of the labor movement in Europe and America.

The Chinese cigar-makers threaten to seize the Pacific coast all railroad shops belonging to keep away.

Two thousand Chicago brickmakers are on a strike against a reduction of 50 cents per day.

One thousand men in New York has established a nine-hour day except the painters.

The bakers of several Eastern cities are organizing a union to demand a nine-hour day and are paid \$4 to \$5 per week.

A root and branch strike is being organized in the coal mines of Pennsylvania.

The National Convention of the Texas Knights of Labor was held in Austin, Texas, last week.

The Knights of Labor of the United States will meet in St. Louis, Mo., on the 25th inst.

The Knights of Labor of the United States will meet in St. Louis, Mo., on the 25th inst.

The Knights of Labor of the United States will meet in St. Louis, Mo., on the 25th inst.

The Knights of Labor of the United States will meet in St. Louis, Mo., on the 25th inst.

The Knights of Labor of the United States will meet in St. Louis, Mo., on the 25th inst.

The Knights of Labor of the United States will meet in St. Louis, Mo., on the 25th inst.

The Knights of Labor of the United States will meet in St. Louis, Mo., on the 25th inst.

## WAGE-WORKERS.

Notes at Home and Abroad.

**A Week's Gleanings of Industrial Matters of Interest to Employers and the Employed.**

The German editors who witnessed the operation of the "iron shoe-maker" at a recent exposition in Europe said it would, if generally introduced, displace 500,000 of the 800,000 shoemakers in that continent.

One of the clearest thinkers and writers, in speaking of the high proficiency of American labor, says, with truth: "The cutting down process (in wages) cannot make American markets consume more product. Our labor, assisted by machinery, can be advanced in price and still be able to underbid European labor in any of the neutral markets of the world."

The prominent characteristics of American industrial life are set down as follows: (1) Great productivity of labor in general; (2) universal application of machinery; (3) profuseness of production, necessitating a universal outlet for the product.

The journeymen tailors of Boston, who have been on a six months strike, won last week. All non-unionists were discharged.

The abundance of idle labor in the Western cities and towns is a fact which is well known to the trades-unionists of New Haven have resolved to boycott all dry goods houses that do not conform to the rule for an early closing.

Unionists are "up in arms" over the decision of the Secretary of the Postmaster General to contract for stone-work to convert labor contractors as follows:

The men who have left the deepest marks in the age in the realm of labor were Jews—Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels. Their teachings have been the basis of the labor movement in Europe and America.

The Chinese cigar-makers threaten to seize the Pacific coast all railroad shops belonging to keep away.

Two thousand Chicago brickmakers are on a strike against a reduction of 50 cents per day.

One thousand men in New York has established a nine-hour day except the painters.

The bakers of several Eastern cities are organizing a union to demand a nine-hour day and are paid \$4 to \$5 per week.

A root and branch strike is being organized in the coal mines of Pennsylvania.

The National Convention of the Texas Knights of Labor was held in Austin, Texas, last week.

The Knights of Labor of the United States will meet in St. Louis, Mo., on the 25th inst.

The Knights of Labor of the United States will meet in St. Louis, Mo., on the 25th inst.

The Knights of Labor of the United States will meet in St. Louis, Mo., on the 25th inst.

The Knights of Labor of the United States will meet in St. Louis, Mo., on the 25th inst.

The Knights of Labor of the United States will meet in St. Louis, Mo., on the 25th inst.

The Knights of Labor of the United States will meet in St. Louis, Mo., on the 25th inst.

The Knights of Labor of the United States will meet in St. Louis, Mo., on the 25th inst.



